

SPORTS



'Silver' for Soviet shooters

A Soviet team made up of Alexander Azanov, Dmitry Monakov and Alexander Sharodov have taken the second place in the European trap shooting championship, now going on in the Antwerp, France. Italy won the title with 438 points, while the USSR scored three less.

Spain came third with 432.

Basketball

The USSR men's basketball team played a confident game in Tokyo to beat Indiana University 74-54 in the finals of an international tournament.

The hosts thrashed Holland 65-62 to place third.

BARCELONA—WORLD CHAMPIONS

The Barcelona basketball club, holders of the European Cup Winners Cup, have won the world club title beating Brazilian Monte Líbano 93-80 in the final game.

European Champions Cup holders Zagreb Cibona beat Argentina San Andres 109-82 to place third.

Nine teams are competing in the final stage of the USSR rugby championship. Moscow Slava, now in third place, have outplayed Krasnoyarsk Ekaterinburg 26-12. The leaders are the Air Force Academy.

The USSR Motorball Championship is in progress. The leaders, Vidyogo Metallurg (picture), beat Podoles'ye (Kamenets-Podolsky) 1-0.

Photos by Sergei Prozorov.

CYCLING NEWS

Yuri Lupolenko of Odessa has won the Big European Cup in the individual 4,000 m pursuit race in Brno, Czechoslovakia. He emerged victorious in the final heat, in which his colleague from the USSR National Team Mikhail Sveshnikov also raced

with a good result — 4 min 46.00 sec. Sveshnikov's time was 4 min 52.81 sec.

In the "Australian" race the best time was clocked by Gintautas Umeras of Kaunas — 4 min 42.03 sec.

News from

Wimbledon

Larisa Savchenko of Lvov has entered the third round of women's singles at the Wimbledon tournament by winning from Katy Jordan of the United States 7-5, 3-6, 6-3. Katy Jordan

is rated as Number 9 in the classification.

In the first meets of women's doubles, Larisa Savchenko and Svetlana Chernova of Moscow beat an American pair 6-0, 6-0.

"Formation" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN In-

Some finish, others start

Maria Litinskaya of the USSR is leading after eight rounds in a chess interzonal in Zheleznovodsk. She has scored five wins, drew two games and lost only one. Nina Hulberg of Denmark, who is only half a point behind, also has five wins. Third-placed youthful Soviet champion Svetlana Matveyeva from Prunze, has five points with one game adjourned and may catch up with the leader if successful.

The top three will move into the challengers tournament.

In other developments, the second and last women's interzonal has started in Havana. The

Nogueras has so far 9.5. In the closing round he will meet Canadian Kevin Spragget.

The third and last men's interzonal has opened in Biel, Switzerland. Among the aspirants to four challenger passes are four Soviet entrants — Rafał Wajnryb, Lev Polugayevsky and Andrei Sokolov.

A six-game match-tournament has begun in Moscow between Soviet players Viktor Gavrilov and Alexander Chernin who shared 4-5th place in the first men's interzonal in Tunis. They are contending for a third Soviet pass to the challengers tournament.

The first two went to Arthur Yusupov and Alexander Belyavsky.

The participants in the Taxco (Mexico) second interzonal are winding up competition for four challenger passes. Jesus Nogueiras of Cuba will join Jan Timman of Holland in the next stage. The other two lucky men will emerge only in the final (13th) round, which Timman will have to miss because his last opponent, Soviet Grandmaster Yuri Balashov, has dropped out owing to illness. Timman has scored a total of 12 points, and

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Friendship Cup on

The USSR has won all its games so far in the Friendship Cup — men's field hockey tournament of the socialist countries. In the latest round it beat Czechoslovakia 6-1 and leads with six points. Earlier the USSR beat Poland 2-0 and Hungary 4-0.

Hungary beat Hungary 7-0 and are second with five points, and the GDR is third with three points.

Twice Olympic champion Michael Gross set a new world record of 3 min 47.80 sec for the 400 m free style at the swimming

competition in the West German championship and improved former record time of Vlastimil Salnikov of the USSR by 0.34 sec.

The women players from the USSR national team have launched a successful start in the International "Black Sea" tournament in Bulgaria, beating Bulgaria 31-16.

In the competition held for the ninth time, the strongest handball teams are playing including the GDR, Romania, Poland and France.

Argentina for finals

By drawing 2-2 with Peru on the latter's home pitch in the World Cup elimination match, Argentina moved to the World Cup-86 finals to be staged in Mexico, along with Italy, Mexico, Hungary, Uruguay, and Brazil. The hosts' captain, Passarella, netted the second goal ten minutes to the whistle.

Four weeks ago, the cargo

schedule on board Salyut 13 carried a new crew — Vladimir Dzhanbekov and Viktor Savinykh — to the Salyut 7 orbital station.

Viktor Blagov, deputy head of the flight crew, told the crew's work in the first month of their

stressed.

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THE WORLD

Soviet Union comes out with new initiatives

Geneva. Reaching an international agreement on banning the development and manufacture of new types and systems of mass destruction weapons would allow to prevent a dangerous turn of events, said Viktor Israelyan, head of the Soviet delegation. Addressing the Geneva Conference on Disarmament, he said that huge sums of money are spent in the USA on a new qualitative leap in military technologies by creating new weapons, both nuclear and conventional, space, beam-type, kinetic and some others. This leap harbours quite unpredictable dangers which will be far greater than the dangers incurred by the military nuclear technologies.

In view of this, the Soviet delegation comes out with a new proposal on assuming an obliga-

tional, immediately after the invention of a new type of mass destruction weapons, to start talks on banning it and on placing a moratorium on its practical development. It is also proposed to set up a group of experts who would keep these matters under constant control.

The head of the Soviet delegation has also stressed the significance of a proposal, recently tabled by a group of socialist countries, on banning radiological weapons and attacks against nuclear installations. He noted that it is high time that this type of weapons were banned. As for the list of nuclear installations to be protected from attacks, these should include projects covered by the guarantees issued by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

THE SPIRIT OF BANDUNG

Dar es Salaam. It is the duty of developing countries to step up their efforts to achieve universal peace and security and to curb the imperialist arms race. Such is the main theme of speeches made by delegates to the international conference "Bandung and the Contemporary World" currently taking place here.

Because of the imperialist countries, particularly the United States, the international situation has taken a turn for the worse. Particularly dangerous for mankind are Washington's plans to militarize outer space, said Ahmed al-Aswad, Vice-President of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization.

The elimination of imperialist military presence in the Indian Ocean, dissolution of military blocs, and dismantling of military bases are indispensable conditions for setting up a zone of

peace in the area, said the General Secretary of the Sri Lankan Afro-Asian peoples solidarity organization, Abdul Aziz.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries are staunchly supporting the struggle of newly-independent states to establish a new international economic order, free themselves from the domination of foreign capital and neo-colonial dependence, said the head of the Soviet delegation, G. Zubulis. The positions taken by the socialist countries and non-aligned states coincide on such global problems as the fight for peace and disarmament, conversion of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, and of the African continent into a nuclear-free zone.

Although people at the top echelons of the Bonn administration, including the Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl, talk about their adherence to the provi-



White South African racist: We are happy that unlike the Soviet Union, the Americans are taking off their hats to honour our human rights record.

Drawing by Horst Bidstrup

REVANCHISTS DEFYING AGREEMENTS

Prague. Revenge-seeking clerics in West Germany are crudely trampling underfoot the provisions of the Final Act signed at the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Their claims to the territories of socialist countries run counter to those agreements stipulating the recognition of the existing borders and observance of the territorial integrity of states, said Vice-Chairman of the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Bohuslav Kudera.

Although people at the top echelons of the Bonn administration, including the Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl, talk about their adherence to the provi-

(Continued from page 1)
sions of the Helsinki Final Act they, in fact, openly support the revenge-seeking ambitions which manifested themselves during the recent gathering of members of the Silesian German Landsbund, he noted.

The intensified provocative furs

of the revenge-seekers is hardly

accidental. It comes at a time

when the United States is de-

ploying its first-strike nuclear

missiles, targeted at the socialist

countries in Western Europe, in-

cluding West Germany; a time

when it is hastily working on its

"star wars" plans. These aggres-

sive plans of the American ad-

ministration are urging on the

West German revenge-seekers,

stressed Bohuslav Kudera.

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Spartak BEGLOV

USSR-U.S.: Is radical change for the better possible?

Every time there was an Eastern summit dialogue the USSR invariably recalled two important preconditions for success. First, the need for a conducive atmosphere for such a meeting; second, the presence of a political will on both sides for constructive interaction on the principles of equality and equal security. Last April Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, said he was convinced that there was the need to give a serious impetus to Soviet-American relations at a high political level. We suggest that the US Government, he stressed, shows everyone our peoples, and other countries—that the USSR and the USA pursue not policies of annihilation and confrontation but seek mutual understanding and peaceful development.

Naturally, concrete issues to be discussed at the November Soviet-American summit in Geneva will be specified by the leaders of the two countries themselves. It is not our task to foretell them.

At the same time, so far as the most vital problems are concerned, the issue of issues is the need to end the arms race. In this connection one cannot deny

the USA put for the entire duration of the talks a moratorium on development, including research work, tests and deployment of strike space weapons; to end the deployment of American medium-range missiles and, consequently, our countermeasures. On this score, the USSR has already unilaterally placed a moratorium, until November, on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and on other countermeasures as well. Were the American side amenable on the issue, a mutual moratorium could be followed, in no more than one or two months' time, by an accord radically reducing nuclear weapons in Europe.

It is easy to understand then, why the fate of Soviet-American relations is of concern to the rest of the world, which has the right to expect that the two powers show a realistic approach to the issues of war and peace. The Soviet leadership has repeatedly urged the other side to act in this vein. Mikhail Gorbachev said a few months ago that we should constantly learn to live together and with an eye to the realities of the modern world, which is constantly changing in accordance with its laws.

The true nature of Soviet policy today is intensive creative work and plans for profound domestic changes requiring really lasting peace and open to mutually advantageous cooperation. The USSR has always sought, in its relations with the USA, not confrontation but cooperation. But for this to come true, the other side should understand that it is impossible to ensure its security at the expense of insecurity of others and by pursuing the illusory race for superiority over the other side.

The USSR has repeatedly urged, both directly and indirectly, the Washington administration to re-examine its position on this issue. But the USA has not made any serious proposals at Geneva.

THE WORLD

USA sabotages efforts by the Contadora group

Managua. Nicaragua President Daniel Ortega confirmed his desire of his government to normalize relations with the USA. In a message President Reagan on the occasion of the 15th Independence anniversary begged him to start serious constructive talks to open the way to settle bilateral relations.

The US administration, croaching on the freedom and sovereignty of the Nicaraguan people, crudely violates noble principles which are supported by the fighters for independence of the USA, told the press. He fully denied the official proclamation of nuclear principles and constructive efforts towards nuclear disarmament.

The movement for nuclear-free zones has become one of the largest and rapidly growing parts of the anti-war movement in Japan. Now the number of areas which have declared themselves nuclear-free zones is nearly 300. They boast of 40 percent of the country's population.

The forthcoming 40th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima has been marked by a new upsurge of the anti-nuclear movement in Japan.

FACTS and EVENTS

© USSR-India: Road to Stars
is the title of a book published by the Viba Publishing House in New Delhi jointly with V/O Naukovedeniya Kniga.

© The decision of the Thai government to purchase 12 F-16 fighter-bombers from the USA caused a storm of popular protest. "No to American bases!" "We do not want arms" — such were the slogans of a protest demonstration in front of the capital. Parliament deputies and members of trade unions and student organizations in major universities protested outside the government building demanding renunciation of the trial of Sergeant Anto-

nov have any proofs of the charges made against him, the statement stresses. The trial is a serious infringement on the basic rights proclaimed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and grossly violates the main principle of jurisdiction.

The trial in Rome proclaims in an atmosphere of uninhibited propaganda campaign launched in a number of Western countries and aimed at slandering and discrediting the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the USSR and other socialist countries. It is a gross political provocation calculated to undermine the effort to create a climate of trust, the statement reads.

The Bulgarian citizen is standing trial, notes the statement, on charges that have no grounds from the juridical point of view, but are based on the concoctions of convicted murderer Ali Agca. Neither the process of investigation nor the trial of Sergeant Anto-

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**Round
the Soviet
Union**

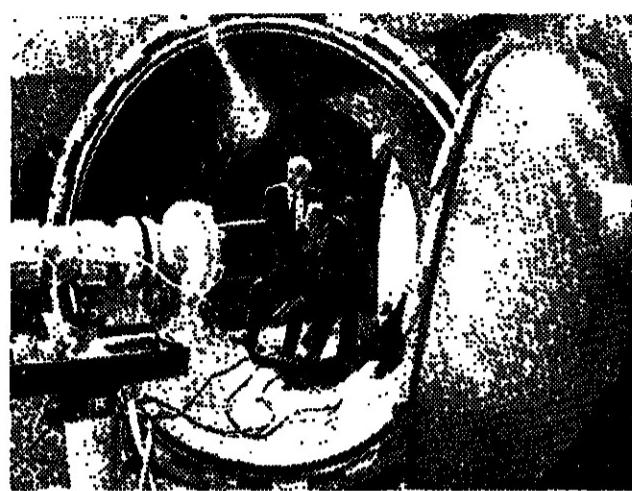
A PLANT, WHICH EN- SURES FANTASTIC SPEEDS OF COOLING LIQUID METAL, HAS PASSED TESTS AT THE LENIN- GRAD HIGH FREQUENCY CURRENTS INSTITUTE. The temperature "blow" is dealt in a cold space of the vacuum chamber, where the melt cools off by one and a half thousand degrees in a matter of seconds. Its atoms do not even have time to fill their places in the crystal lattice. The process eventually produces metals of a new class — with amorphous internal structure. The plant, developed at the Leningrad Institute, makes it possible to obtain also granules 200 microns in diameter. The cutting instruments made with addition of these granules feature high strength and resistance to corrosion.

A LARGE-SCALE SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX HAS BEEN SET UP ON THE BASIS OF OIL-FIELD ENGINEERING ENTERPRISES OF AZERBAIJAN (A SOVIET TRANSCAUCASIAN REPUBLIC). Azerbaijan exports its produce to 23 countries and accounts for 70 per cent of gas- and oil-extracting machinery manufactured in the Soviet Union.

AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SCIENTISTS WHICH HAS ENDED IN VILNIUS, CAPITAL OF THE BALTIK REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA, DISCUSSED THE APPLICATION OF THE PROBABILITY METHODS OF MATHEMATICS IN VARIOUS FIELDS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. It was attended by 700 mathematicians from 26 countries.

A UNIQUE TRANSPORT OPERATION HAS TAKEN PLACE IN LENINGRAD. In dry-time bridge spans were raised to let pass a convoy of tugboats pulling a gigantic section of a crawler crane bound for the Caspian Sea, where it will serve and assemble drilling rigs. For it to pass along the narrow fairways of the Volga-Baltic Canal, the ship's hull was dismantled [its two hulls, the crane and superstructures are being fugged separately]. In such state they will be delivered to Astrakhan, where the sections will again be joined for cruising in the sea.

Laser looks into the sky



The Tomsk science township is one of the youngest branches of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Siberian Department. Among other research institutions it boasts of the country's sole Institute of Atmospheric Optics. This is comparatively a new field of science aimed at solving two rather complicated problems of global importance: first, long-term weather forecasting and, second, control over the state of air conformation which will ultimately help control changes in the climate on our planet.

The new trend in science gave rise to a new research instrument — the omnipresent laser. By means of its beam Soviet scientists carried out the sounding of the Moon and perform surgical operations which often cannot be done with other methods.

The picture (right) shows Siberian scientists conducting an experiment with a laser spectrometer in the aerosol chamber. With its help they examine the composition of aerosols — tiny particles of dust in the air. The method of such investigations is based on the fact that each substance can absorb a definite spectrum of light and reflect the

other. These peculiar "fingerprints" of the material world make it possible to determine, very quickly and with high precision, the substances contained in different dust-particles appearing in the atmosphere. Usually, a chemical analysis of air samples lasts for hours, whereas a laser gives almost an instant answer.

Laser sounding of the atmosphere right up to outer space distances enables scientists to trace and record processes taking place in it on a global scale. These data will form the basis for long-term weather forecasting maps.

JUMBO EXCAVATORS FROM SIBERIA

A new factory in Krasnoyarsk has started batch production of powerful walking draglines with 85-meter booms and 40 cu m dippers. By the middle of the 12th Five-Year Plan period it will produce eight such machines every year. At the same time, it will make sixty crawler-mounted quarry shovels with 12.5 cu m-dippers and four rotator complexes to handle 5,250 tonnes of coal an hour.

All the new machines are designed for open-cast mining operations at the Kansk-Achinsk fuel and energy complex, which is being built within a radius of 150 kilometres round Krasnoyarsk. At present, miners here

extract 48 million tonnes of fuel a year, and by the end of the next five-year plan this figure will more than treble.

DELIVERING WATER TO PLATEAUX?

It is estimated that the area of irrigation land in Tajikistan (a Soviet republic in the Central Asia) is 1.6 million hectares. Only five thousand hectares out of this land can freely be watered. While easily accessible land in river valleys was most convenient in the past for cultivation, today lands in mountain slopes at a height of more than 200 metres and away from irrigation systems have come under cultivation within the past 10 to 15 years.

By the year 2000 irrigated land will increase to one million hectares in the republic.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

TITAN' TO ASSEMBLE DRILLING RIG

The newspaper *TRUD* reports the end of a complex Jerry operation around Europe to bring to the Black Sea a powerful crane ship, the catamaran "Titan-2", built in Finland for the Soviet Union. This motor vessel had been expected with impatience off the Crimean shore in the Black Sea. Here it will assemble drilling platforms.

Previously, such platforms had to be assembled block by block in the sea because there were no ships of this class to help. With the "Titan-2", the main assembling work will begin on shore. Helicopter landing stages, rooms for the personnel, and heavy equipment will be assembled in larger blocks weighing 300 tonnes and then towed to the sea, where they will be put together by the catamaran crane. This method reduces by half the assembling cost and cuts down the time needed for it. The platforms will be immediately available for habitation and operations.

The assembly of the first marine stationery platform with this new larger blocks method will start in the zone of the richest gas deposits discovered by prospectors ten of kilometres off shore.

PROSPECTS FOR 'MINOR COSMONAUTICS'

At this age when space stations have become a reality, animals space flights or "minor cosmonautics" seem an anachronism. However, this is not the case, writes the newspaper *SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA*. "Minor cosmonautics" invaded areas so far inaccessible to people. Between 1973 and 1983 six biosatellites were launched from this country. So far scientists do not know the process of regeneration of tissues in outer space. This knowledge is required for the development of space medicine. In order to examine the process in humans, doctors would have to

plant, say, a needle through a cosmonaut's finger and wait until it heals. This operation would have to be done twice — on earth and then in outer space. With animals, it is much simpler. One has to launch a rat without a paw into space and see when a new one will grow.

The next satellite to be launched will take into space a group of guppy fishes which do give birth. Examining them, it would become possible to study the development inside the womb in space and examine how the posterior appears and grows in outer space.

The year 1983 was a turning point in "minor cosmonautics" since in that year, apes were first launched into outer space. The influence of "space" factors on the organism of an ape is practically the same as on the human body. However, scientists cannot fully investigate this influence on humans. In the first place, cosmonauts are engaged in extensive national economic and scientific programmes in each flight, and they do not have all that much time left for medical experiments. In the second place, all sorts of preventive measures are taken from the very first day of the flight to protect the people from adverse effects of weightlessness, and these measures blur the picture. Thanks to apes it will become possible to obtain pure information about the work of all the systems in the human body operating in weightlessness.

WEDDING YELSK STYLE

Studying the traditional rituals in the Polycye area in Byelorussia, Olga Zhiltinskaya, head of the Yelsh district registry office, noticed that rites for joyful testing of the bride and the bridegroom were still observed in town and in the countryside in Byelorussia. She decided to use some of them to make her work more colourful. Wishes the newspaper *SOVIETSKAYA BYELORUSSIA*.

Festive mood is created by such merry episodes as the sweeping of the floor, swaddling of a doll, symbolic sowing of firewood by the bride and the groom, and the reading out of joyful telegrams or congratulatory messages. The most important thing which is sought by the masters of ceremonies during these rites is that the young always find themselves in the centre of attention.

Neither do the MCs forget about the parents. It is them that Zhiltinskaya gives the marriage lines:

"Only after this do the parents give them to the newlyweds and warmly congratulate them."

Many people who were born in Yelsh, and who now work or study in bigger places, like Grodno, Brest or Minsk, come to get married in their native town. One young couple explained that the wedding is an interesting and merry ceremony in Yelsh.

Rolling mill '5000'

The first steel sheet down the roller conveyor of the country's biggest rolling mill, '5000'. The hot testing of the unique mill, meant for the production of sheets and plates 1 to 20 mm thick and about five metres wide, went on successfully. Such metal products are needed to speed up the scientific and technological progress in many branches of the national economy.

For example, in atomic energy machine-building when making from the new rolled metal cover of reactors with a capacity of 400 million kilowatts, a saving of up to 500 tonnes of metal on each unit is expected, plus a considerable reduction in labour expenditure.

The use of big steel sheets in shipbuilding will reduce by nearly 50 per cent the volume of welding work on ship boats.

The first section of the sheet rolling shop of the Izhazov Association, with an annual productivity of 120,000 tonnes, will go into operation in November.

Phosphorites from Kyzylkum

The reserves of phosphorite anhydrite in the Jerry salt deposit recently discovered by Soviet prospectors in the Kyzylkum Desert in Central Asia are estimated at hundreds of millions of tonnes. The deposit consists of so-called garnet phosphorites which have not so far been found in the Union as a source of raw material in the production of mineral fertilizer. Their discovery is of the most significant developments in Soviet prospecting in the past few years.

Tajik irrigators have proposed that pumps should have functioning wheels made of stainless steel and bodies with harder pig iron. They are also developing bigger pumps for the first phase of a project for diverting part of the flow of Siberian rivers to some areas in Western Siberia, the Urals, Central Asia and Kazakhstan.

At present, preparations are going on for the district's industrial development near a major area of eastern fertilizer consumption where there are chemical enterprises which produce this fertiliser out of raw materials brought from other places.

order, which, in the final analysis, is created the ornament. But the transfer of the artist's design into a "language" suitable for a machine-mechanical programme — took a lot of time.

Now it is not obligatory to divide the pattern into mathematical formulas, the "translation" is done by an electronic machine — and much quicker and skillfully than four dozen programmers.

The picture of the future pattern appears on display. It is criss-crossed with lines imitating interlaced threads. From several versions the artist chooses one and also decides the colour of a future pattern.

Vladimir SINEDIUBSKY

SPANISH MEDALS TO SOVIET SAILORS

The Spanish Government has awarded the captain of the Soviet fishing trawler "Ivan Rumanov" and his crew with silver medals For Saving Lives at Sea.

The Soviet seamen were honoured for their courage and heroism during the operation on saving Spanish citizens. Early in January this year the Spanish container-carrier "Don Fernando" was hit on passing from the Strait of Gibraltar by a fierce storm. High waves caused movement of the cargo and the crew lost control of the vessel. Distress signals were received by the Soviet trawler which was the first to head for their aid. Thanks to precise and courageous actions by the Soviet crew, all Spanish seamen in distress were rescued.

The Soviet seamen fulfilled with honour the law of the sea on mutual assistance, displaying real courage. Spain's Minister of Transport and Communication, Enrique Carlos Barón, stressed during the presentation ceremony.

VIEWPOINT

CHANGES IN CAPITAL INVESTMENT STRUCTURE

Leonid KORENEV

In the next few years radical changes will be made in the Soviet investment policy. These changes were the subject of a recent conference on the acceleration of scientific and technological progress held at the CPSU Central Committee.

Today, nearly 20 per cent of the Soviet national income is used on the needs of the investment complex. This amounts to more than 150,000 million rubles a year, or 400 million for capital investment every day. This money is spent on new industrial enterprises, mines, nuclear power stations, sea and airports, railway lines and irrigation canals; investment in the agrarian sphere, new residential areas, schools, hospitals, etc. In one working week, eight industrial enterprises and 40,000 new flats emerge.

Like in any other economy, a part of the investment is spent on reconstruction and retiming of existing production facilities. Today the share of these allocations in the overall volume of capital investment amounts to nearly one-third. Over the next few years it will increase to at least half of the whole capital investment. This is not a one-time action but a matter of restructuring investment policy for a long period of time to come.

The change in accents in the sphere of industrial construction proper looks still sharper, considering there are such spheres of investment where any reductions or curtailment are inconceivable as a matter of principle. These are associated with social programmes like housing construction, improvements in food supplies, and growth in the production of consumer goods. Besides, no one is going to suspend the long-term programmes in promising economic directions such as development of the natural wealth in Siberia and the Far East.

In industry unconditional priority is given to reconstruction. As regards new construction, it has been decided that it can only start if the given products cannot be manufactured at existing enterprises. As for the ongoing construction projects, those nearing completion will be speeded up, while others will be suspended or even put in mothballs.

Who gains from this major change in investment policy? The green light is meant to be given to the development of those branches of the national economy which set the pace in scientific and technological progress, particularly machine-building, which has been assigned a key role in the acceleration of the country's socio-economic growth.

The firm SIMO presents sports shoes both at the standard and cutting-edge levels. We have already exported to the USSR over a million pairs of sports shoes as well as sports pants for their production.

We produce fabrics from synthetic fibres, imitating fur, leather, wool, and various other materials. Our country's textile industry is among the best in the world. We have a large number of factories producing clothing, shoes, hats, and various other articles. Our country's textile industry is among the best in the world. We have a large number of factories producing clothing, shoes, hats, and various other articles. Our country's textile industry is among the best in the world. We have a large number of factories producing clothing, shoes, hats, and various other articles.

Natalya LYUMOVA

GEORGIAN STATE MUSEUM



The building of the Museum.

The modern section deals with the free accession of Georgia to Russia, the liberation movement, the socialist revolution, modern industrialization and agricultural methods.

In view of the increasing interest in the historical probability of an ethnological connection between the North Caucasus area (Ossetia in particular) with France, Spain, and England

Transport at the turn of the 21st century

A weighty contribution to the development of railroads is being made by the International Railway Congress in Brussels discussed the role and place of railroads in the general transportation system at the turn of the 21st century. USSR Deputy Minister of Railways, Vladimir Kolpakov, was elected Vice-President of the Association.

Special attention was given to high-speed passenger transportation, a problem currently vital for practically all developed nations. The USSR also tackles this

Vladimir SINEDIUBSKY



Soviet Union cotton, acrylic fibers and certain types of woolen fabrics. The high demands of Soviet customers to a greater extent make it possible to improve the quality of our goods and step up development of technologies.

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Natalya LYUMOVA

ENTERTAINMENT



14th MOSCOW INTERNATIONAL FILM FESTIVAL

My main hero—man from the street

The flag of the 14th International Film Festival at its opening was raised by a most popular Indian film actor Amitabh Bachchan. In Moscow he is for the first time. And all the more surprising for him was the discovery that in this country they know and love him.



I have a feeling that I have already been here, he told an MNI correspondent. Evidently this is helped by the goodwill

COLOMBIAN ART

An exhibition "Ancient Colombian Pottery", timed to coincide with the 50th jubilee of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Colombia, has opened in the Leningrad Hermitage.

It ranges covers twenty centuries with most of the earlier items dating back to the 4th century B.C. On display are over one hundred monuments from eleven cultural centers of plain and mountainous areas of

The Dutch Dancing Theatre has given a number of performances in the Moscow Art Theatre in Tverskoy Boulevard.

The 1985 summer concerts in Moscow have not been the only foreign visit by the company. Previously they went to Paris.

Vestly successful with audiences in Moscow have been their performance of the lyrical pantomime by Ravel, "L'Enfant et les sortilèges", the play "The Little Wedding" to music by Stravinsky. Another piece by Stravinsky played by the company was the ballet, "A Symphony of Psalms".

The programme of the company's Moscow visit also included "Symphonietta" by Janáček, and "The Mutiny" by Martinu.

The Dutch Theatre of Dancing in Moscow



A scene from the ballet "Symphonietta".
Photo by Andrei Stepanov



Above (left): Kohel Oguri, feature films jury member (Japan) chatting with film director Vladimir Menzhov (USSR). • A group of Festival participants from Afghanistan. Below: Film director Yu Yanfu and actress Li Ling of China. • During an excursion to the Kremlin. Photos by Andrei Knyazev and Boris Kaufman



and hospitality of the hosts of the festival and the sincere shows of sympathy of your film lovers.

This year we marked the 40th anniversary of the Victory over fascism. The main deserve for this victory belongs to the Soviet Union which from the first days of its existence has supported the ideas of peace and cooperation between peoples. And the Soviet cinema has always asserted these ideas.

I heard for the first time about your country from my father, writer and poet, whose art is known also in your country. He was on many occasions in the Soviet Union. With Soviet films I got acquainted long ago, already in childhood. I was

struck by their themes. Your films preach eternal human values — compassion, good, and the deepest respect for the common man.

Bachchan often plays exactly such a hero, a man from the street. There are now 75 films in his creative account. His hero fights against injustice and violence; hopes, loves, gets disappointed and always wins.

Our film, he continued, have never stood apart from social problems. Otherwise it would not enjoy such tremendous popularity among common Indians. Of course, our cinema does not solve these problems. It as though raises them, indicates many vital issues which make one think. And this is important.

PUPPETS HELP UNDERSTAND EACH OTHER

Moscowites and their guests are very interested in the films being shown outside of the 14th International Film Festival. Seventeen cinema houses in different parts of the capital (two of them for children) receive nearly thirty thousand people daily. The audiences get a broad panorama of modern world cinema in a rather wide, sometimes unusual, range of genres.

"The Dark Crystal" is a British film based on North European

fairy tales. It has puppets instead of live actors. In principle, it is no novelty, except that the puppets are robots. This gives the film an extraordinary artistic effect.

The unusual nature of the film made us select it for the festival said Mark Grenville, Consul-Director of the British International Television. We are interested in knowing the views of audience particularly Soviet audience.

At the Oktiyab cinema box where "The Dark Crystal" was demonstrated for the first time I noticed the interest the audience had shown there; applause, I was happy, and I said that those four hundred people who speak ten mouths naturally would have shared the same experience. The film deals with issues of general concern. What is good, the evil, the truth, the harmony between Man and Nature. It is this, I think, that contributed to the film's success.

One of the dolls has a display item at the national pavilion Puppet. It is headed by Sergei Chetverikov, director of the theatre-art director of which is his father of all puppets in the world. It happened last December when we were making a deal about the famed company, Chetverikov's opinion, it is natural to put the doll's small shoulders the responsibility for fate of the world which the art has assumed. We agree with him. A puppet is a good vehicle for mutual understanding; this means peace, which is dear to all peoples.

In recent years the Soviet Union has done much to extend assistance to this group of artists. The scope of trade and economic cooperation expanded, and intergovernmental agreements were concluded. Large contracts were signed and new ones are being negotiated. In cooperating with the least developed countries, the Soviet Union is seeking to take full account of their needs.

BUSINESS

SOVIET VNESHTORG BANK IN 1984

There has been another meeting of shareholders of the Bank for Foreign Trade of the USSR. They have examined the bank's activities in 1984.

It was noted that the Soviet-Arab economic links last year gave a further boost and that the country's foreign economic turnover had grown considerably. This growth gave a fresh impetus to the bank's credit, currency, and clearance operations.

In its activities, the bank continues on improvements in the currency, financing, crediting and clearance relations

with banks in the CMEA countries. The planned targets set for the bank in 1984 were reached ahead of schedule.

As of January 1, 1985, the Vneshtorgbank's balance stood at 56,000 million roubles. The volume of credits granted by the bank to advance foreign trade operations has increased as compared with the previous year. The bank has completely filled the demand in securing the development of the country's foreign trade.

The stocks and reserves of the bank, as of January 1, 1985, stood at 1,400 million roubles.

The continuous stream

Your 2-ANK AUTOMATIC CIRCULAR-KNITTING MACHINE will deliver stockings, socks, pantyhoses, tights in a continuous web — to be separated by mere severing of the connection thread.

The Machine handles cotton, semi-wool and woolen yarn. The toes and heels are reinforced with elastic-type synthetic threads.

Knits: double-face or double-face with tuck.

The 2-ANK Automatic Machine is devoid of sophisticated electronic circuitry, so that requirements put before the operators and service personnel are quite liberal.

Needles per Inch . . . 6; 10; 14
Inches 2 1/2 to 4
Cylinders two
Knitting systems two

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TECHMASHEXPORT
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117330 Moscow, USSR.
Tel. 143-86-40
143-87-51
Telex 411068 TEIIEK SU
411228 FECBX SU

Contacts and contracts

count of their specific requirements and pay special attention to helping these countries solve their most vital problems.

CYCLING

A floating river crane will be used in the construction of a canal named after Moscow and connecting the Moscow and Volga rivers. The 350-tonne crane was built for the Soviet Union by the Austrian firm OSWAG. The huge crane, already assembled and tested, is now being used to repair and replace elements of hydrotechnical structures in the canal.

Recently Moscow was the venue for the 36th regular meeting of the Intergovernmental commission on economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the USSR and GDR. Examined and signed were central programmes of cooperation among 11 ministries of the two countries. These programmes define specific spheres of work on production intensification, specialization and cooperation. The commission also considered results of work on coordinating national economies development plans for 1986-90. Directions of production cooperation and division of labour were agreed upon and volumes of mutual exchange of goods defined.

D TECHMASHEXPORT

Intourist news

tours for Soviet visitors embracing all major Bulgarian industrial and cultural centres

This June an agreement was signed between the USSR and Bulgaria on tourism calling for more trips and their greater geography. Specialized tourism has been growing in recent years with countries exchanging tourist groups based on the same occupations. Soviet people working in agriculture and the mining, furniture and chemical industries are coming to Bulgaria, and such contacts are widening cooperation between working collectives and exchange of experience.

Anna MITROKHINA

SOVIET STAMPS IN ARGENTINA

The All-USSR Philatelic Society, a voluntary cultural and educational organization affiliating over 400,000 stamp collectors, has sent a large exhibit of postage stamps to Buenos Aires.

11 Soviet collections will be displayed at the 5th World philatelic exhibition "Tamat '85" due on July 1-14. Visitors will see thematic shows about the USSR in Leningrad.

Philately

WHAT'S ON!

July 6-8

THEATRES

The Black Arrow (Moscow), 6 (mat); Dynamo Stadium, 8 — Moscow; Dynamo vs Kuznetsk Torpedo. A screen version of a new film of the same title by E.I. Stevenson. Cinema: "Novorossiisk" (ballet), 7 (mat); Molchanov, "Macbeth" (ballet); 7 (eve) — Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera).

Stanslavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.), 6 — Khrenov, "The Little Golden Calf" (opera), 7 — Krennikov, "Dorothy" (opera), 8 — Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet).

Obrazov Central Puppet Theatre (3 Sadovaya-Samobornaya St.), 6 — "An Unusual Concert", 7 — "Yo-Ho-Ho".

FILMS

Who Are You? Dr. Sorge (France). Genuine documents and eyewitness stories tell the core of this film about the activities of Richard Sorge, Hero of the Soviet Union, during World War II. Cinema: "Imen' Moscovitza" (4/2 Preobrazhenskaya St); Metropol-bullet company, 6 — "Granada".

CONCERT HALLS

Variety Theatre (20/2 Rev. Novokavkazskaya), 6, 7 — "Any Spare Ticket" — a variety performance, featuring Vladimir Vinogradov, 6 — "Colombian" (Metropol-bullet company, 6 — "Granada").

TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks. Trolleybuses: 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks. Bus 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks. Taxis 7:30 a.m. to 10 p.m. Fare 20 kopeks per kilometre. 10 p.m. plus 20 kopeks per kilometre. Ordering a cab: 24-hour service (telephone 225-00-00). Taxis 7:30 a.m. to 10 p.m. Fare 12 kopeks.

INFORMATION NO. 34, 1985

MIN INFORMATION NO. 34, 1985